

EXHIBIT NO. _____

I, John G. Magee, do make affidavit as follows:

From March, 1912, until May, 1940, I served as a missionary of the American Episcopal Church at Nanking, China.

When the city of Nanking fell on December 13, 1937, all resistance on the part of the Chinese ceased. It was after the Japanese troops were in complete control of the city that the acts of violence by soldiers against the civilian population began and continued for over six weeks. About two days after the occupation of the city by the Japanese troops I saw two long columns of Chinese civilians being marched off by Japanese soldiers. These men were four abreast and had their hands tied in front of them. There were several thousand in these two groups. Later I saw at the hospital a few survivors of such groups whom my investigation disclosed had been wounded and feigned death when the groups were shot with machine guns.

Several days later I saw, and, with the aid of a telescope lense, took pictures of a group of Chinese civilians being gathered together on a road by Japanese troops. An old man and some women knelt before the Japanese troops begging that the men be not taken. Two of the brothers of my chauffeur were taken by Japanese troops at the same time, and were included in a group of approximately five hundred civilians collected at one point by Japanese troops before being marched away. I went with the wife of my chauffeur and tried to get the Japanese sergeant to release these two men, but I was ordered to go away.

On December 17, 1937, I saw two Japanese soldiers shoot a Chinese civilian as he was hurrying from them and had come to a bamboo fence through which he could not pass. He was standing still when the two soldiers walked to within five yards of him and each shot him in the face. Podshivaloff, a Russian, was with me at the time. The soldiers did not even stop talking to each other when they shot and killed the Chinese, and after shooting him they continued walking down the street.

On December 18, 1937, Mr. Tanaka, the Japanese Consul-General, asked me to go with him to Hsiakwan to point out foreign property at that end of the city. At the entrance to each piece of property he had a Japanese Consular policeman put up a notice telling soldiers to keep out. It was only because I was with Mr. Tanaka that I was able to get out of the city gate. He had his chauffeur turn the car into an alley alongside the Episcopal Mission, but there were so many dead bodies in civilian clothes in the alley that we could not get through and had to back out. On the Bund, while Mr. Tanaka and the policeman had gone into the Bitterfield and Swiss property, I walked from the car to the river side of the Bund road where I could see down to the river. There were hundreds of corpses in three piles on the bank of the Yangtze River. They had been set afire as the clothing was burnt and the bodies were charred.

The Japanese soldiers paid no attention to the notices which Mr. Tanaka had posted. I was with him a few days later and saw Japanese soldiers taking motor cars in his presence near our Safety Zone headquarters. They paid no attention to his remonstrations against such acts. Systematic looting by Japanese soldiers continued for many weeks following the fall of Nanking. Soldiers when looting were frequently accompanied by Japanese civilians.

On the 13th several officers came to the residence of the Manager of the Texas Oil Company, where we had one of our refugee centers. At the entrance to the compound, I pointed to the notice put up by Mr. Tanaka and also one put up by the American Embassy with the Embassy seal stating that this was American property, and tried to close the gate, but they pushed me aside. They tried to take a motor car from the garage but were unable to do so as some essential part had been removed. One of the Japanese asked me in good English for my passport, which I showed him. Some days later I saw some Japanese soldiers driving off with a truckload of Frigidaire electric ice boxes from a Chinese shop on Chung Shan Road. Soldiers kept taking from our people watches, fountain pens, and many other articles which struck their fancy.

Raping of the women by Japanese soldiers went on day by day. I took many women and girls to the University Hospital after such experiences. In many cases women who resisted were stabbed or killed. I saw, and in some instances took pictures of, women who had been wounded and the bodies of those killed. The streets were filled with little groups of soldiers looking for women. I have many times driven them out of women's quarters of various buildings.

On the afternoon of December 18, at the urgent request of a Chinese, I went with Mr. Sperling, a German who was on our Safety Zone Committee, to the new residential district. As we entered a house I saw a woman on the ground floor weeping, and my investigation disclosed that she had been raped. On being informed that a soldier was still upstairs, I went to the room on the third floor and found it locked. Both Sperling and I shouted and pounded on the door. After some time a Japanese soldier came out and walked down the stairs, leaving a Chinese woman in the room.

On the afternoon of December 20, at the request of a Chinese, I took to the hospital a little girl ten or eleven years of age who had been raped by a Japanese soldier.

Returning from the hospital, I went to another house where soldiers were after the girls. I found three soldiers on the second floor, and told them to get out of the house. The Chinese present pointed to a door. I rushed against it and into a room, and found a Japanese soldier in the act of raping a woman. I yelled at him and got him out of the room and followed him until he left the premises.

That same morning I had driven still another soldier out of the women's quarters where we had one of our Refugee Centers.

On, or about, the same day, Consul-General Tanaka told me that the Japanese High Command had already issued two orders to stop this conduct on the part of the Japanese soldiers. There was no apparent result as the outrages continued unabated.

On the afternoon of December 21st, I went with a group comprising practically all of the foreigners in the city to the Japanese Consulate to present a petition from them to the Japanese authorities asking them in the name of humanity to stop the burning of houses which was continuing day by day. Fires were visible most of the time. The Japanese soldiers had burned one of our Episcopal Mission buildings as well as some buildings of the Disciples Mission and the Y. M. C. A., and many other public buildings and private dwellings.

Following the conference I remained and talked to Mr. Tanaka about the fifteen-year old son of one of our Chinese pastors who had been taken in a group of fourteen men from one of our Episcopal refugee centers some days before. I told him that one man who was taken at the same time had come back about five days later and told me they had been marched with about one thousand men to the river bank at Hsiakwan and there shot with machine guns; that this man, Lu Kuan-Wai, said he had escaped by throwing himself on the ground; and that our pastor's son had been pushed out of the crowd before the shooting began. The boy never returned. Mr. Tanaka sent a consular policeman with me to try to find the boy. The policeman would not let me go near the Bund where the boy was reported as last seen, saying the soldiers would bayonet me if I went there. The place to which the policeman refused to take me was the place where I had previously seen the three piles of dead Chinese which had been set afire.

In the same interview, Mr. Tanaka told me that the Division of troops then in Nanking would soon be changed for a better one, and that he thought the situation would be more settled by the 24th of December. However, I could notice no improvement in the situation in Nanking in December.

With Dr. Hsu Chuen-ying I personally investigated what took place at No. 7 Sing Kai Road in the section of the city called Nen Tung, inside the South Gate. My investigation disclosed that eleven out of thirteen of the residents of this house had been killed by Japanese soldiers.

On February 1, 1938, a young boy came to the house where the Reverend Ernest Forster and I were staying at that time and told us Japanese soldiers were after a girl. We ran after him to a house about a hundred yards away. When we entered, a Chinese who proved to be the father of the girl pointed to a door which we tried to open. When there was no response to our shouts we threw ourselves against it and broke the wooden bolt. Inside the room were two Japanese soldiers on the bed with a fifteen year old girl. We ran at them shouting, and one jumped for his pistol and cartridge belt and ran off, and the other, who was partially drunk, followed. We found that they had already raped the girl.

Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1946.

/s/ John G. Magee

John G. Magee

The foregoing statement was subscribed and sworn to by John G. Magee before me at Tokyo this 25th day of June, 1946.

/s/ John F. Hummel
Major, J.A.G.D.

EXHIBIT NO. 1

2227-1

私コト、ジョン・G・マックジーハ以下ノ供述ヲ致シマス。

一九一二年三月ヨリ一九四〇年五月迄支那ノ南京デアメリカ駐魯派教會ノ傳道師トシテ奉職シマシタ。

一九三七年十二月十三日南京市ガ陥落シタ時ニハ支那側ノ抵抗ハ一切止ミマシタ。又該市民ニ對スル兵士達ノ暴行ガ始マツタノハ日本軍ガ同市ヲ完全ニ其ノ手中ニ收メタ後デアリ、悉行ハ六週間以上モ續キマシタ。日本軍ガ同市ノ占領シテカラ約二日後私ハ日本兵ニ依ツテ行進セラルエユク長イ二列ノ支那市民達ヲ見マシタ。コレ等ノ人達ハ四列縦隊ヲ作り手ヲ前デ縛ラレテキマシタ。コノ二ツノ群デ數千人居リマシタ。後ニナツテ私ハコレ等ノ群衆中ニ居タ數名ノ生存者ヲ病院デミマシタ。彼等ハ私ノ調べタ所デハ群衆ガ機關銃デ撃タレタ時傷ツキ死ンダ處以ラシテキタ者デアツタ事ガ解リマシタ。

數日後私ハ支那市民ノ群ガ日本兵ニ依ツテ道路上ニ集合サセキレテキルノヲ見テ望遠鏡ノレンズニ依リ寫眞ヲ取リマシタ。一人ノ老人ト數名ノ婦人ガ一語ニナツテ日本軍ノ前ニ膝マズキ男達ガ通レテユカレナイ様ニ歎願シマシタ。

同ジ時私ノ運轉手ノ兄第二人ハ日本軍ニ依ツテ捕ヘラレテ五百人ニ近い群衆ノ中ニ入レマシタ。

2227-2

其ノ群衆ハ日本ノ兵隊ニ依リ一軒ニ集メラレソレカラ行進サセラレマシタ。忽ハ其ノ家内ト道立ツテ日本ノ二曹ニ二人ヲ釋シテモラハウトシシマシタガ立去ル様ニ命ゼラレマシタ。

一九三七年十二月十七日一人ノ又一人ガ急イデ二人ノ日本兵カラ脱レトウトウ脱レル事ガ出来ナイ竹垣ノ處ニ來タ時彼等ニ撃レタノヲ見マシタ。彼ハ二人ノ日本兵ガ彼カラ約五ヤードノ近クニ來タ時ジツト立ツテ居タガ二人ノ日本兵ハソレソレ彼ノ顔ヲ撃テマシタ。一人ノ露西亞人ボドシイザアロフハソノ時私ト一語ニ居リマシタ。

兵士達ハ支那人ヲ撃殺シタ時オ互ニ話ヲ止メ様トサヘシマセンデシタシ撃殺シタ。彼等ハ街ヲドンドン歩イテエキマシタ。

一九三七年十二月十八日日本總領事田中氏ハ私ニ下關市ノ端ニアル外國人所有地ヲ指シテ云フ爲ニ彼ト一語ニ同市ニ來テクレル様ニト云ヒマシタ。所有地ノ一ツ一ツノ入口ニ彼ハ日本領事館附警官ヲシテ掲示ヲ附ケサセ日本兵ニ立入ラヌ様ニ告示シマシタ。

私ガ市ノ門ヨリ出ラレマシタノモト私ガ田中氏ト一語ニ居タカラデアリマス。田中氏ハ彼ノ逗留手ニ命ジ草ヲ返ヘサセ監督傳道館ニ沿ツタ裏路ニ入ラウトシマシタガソノ裏路ニハ市民ノ服ヲ着タ死体ガアマリゴロゴロシテキマシタノデソコロヲ通

リ被ケル事が出来ズ又引返ヘンバナリマセシデ
シタ。バンドデハ田中氏ト密ニカバタフイルド
スウイヤー所有地ニ入ツテキツタ間ニ私ハ自動
車ヲ出テ河ヲ見下スコトノ出来ルバンド路ノ河へ
リヘ歩イテ行キマシタ。揚子江ノ土堤ノ上ニ幾百
人モノ死体ガ三ツノ山ニナツテアリマシタ。彼等
ハ火ヲ付ケラレタト見エ彼等ノ屠切ハ焼ケテ居リ
身体ハ焦ゲテ黒クナツテキマシタ。日本ノ兵士達
ハ田中氏ガ立ニタ揭示ニハ少シモ注意ヲ拂ヒマセ
ンデシタ。

數日後私ハ彼ト一語ニ居リマシタソシテ吾々ノ安
全地帯司令部ニ近ク彼ガ居ル處テ日本兵ガ自動車
ヲ取ツテユクノヲ見マシタ。彼等ハソノ様ナ行爲
ニ對スル田中氏ノ抗議ナンカニハ少シモ耳ヲ借ソ
ウトハシマセンデシタ。南京陥落ニ續イテ日本兵
ニ依ル組織的掠奪ガ幾週間モ幾週間モ續キマシタ。
掠奪ニ際シ屢々日本ノ民間人ガ兵ト一語ニ居リ
マシタ。十八日數名ノ將校ガテキサス・オイル會
社ノ支配人ノ住居ニヤツテ來マシタ。ソコハ吾々
ノ避難中心地ノ一ツデアリマシタ。

屋敷ノソノヨリ氏ニ依ツニ掲ゲラレタ揭示トア
メリカ大使館ニ依リ掲ラレアメリカノ財産ナル事
ヲ示シ大使館ノ封印ノツイタ揭示ヲ指サシ門ヲ鎖
サウトシタガ彼等ハ私ヲ押ノケマシタ。彼等ハ自

2227-4

自動車ヲ車庫カラ持出サウトシマシタガ或ル重要ナ
 部分ガ取除カレテアツタノデ持込メ善ガ出来マシ
 ンデシタ。一人ノ日本人ガ大坂エキナ英語デ私ノ
 旅行証ニツキ尋ネマシタノデ私ハソレヲ彼ニ示シ
 マシタ。數日後私ハ數名ノ日本兵ヲ中山路ノ支那
 商店カラ電氣市藏庫ノ荷ヲ積ンデ自動車ヲ驅ツテ
 行ツタノヲ見マシタ。兵士達ハ人々ノ時計萬年筆
 ソノ他彼等ガメズラシク思ツタ物々ノ品物ヲ取上
 ゲ續ケマシタ。日本兵ニ依ル婦人ノ強姦ハ毎日續
 イタ。私ハ被害ヲ受ケタ數多クノ婦人ヤ少女ヲエ
 ニザアーステイ病院ニ引取りマシタ。多クノ場合
 反抗シタ婦人ハ銃劍デ突刺レタリ殺サレタリシマ
 シタ。私ハ傷ツケラレタ婦人ヤコレ等殺サレタ死
 体ヲ見タリ又或ル時ハ毒眞ヲ取りマシタ。街街ハ
 婦人ヲ殺シ廻ル兵隊ノ小サナ槍デ一杯デアリマシ
 タ。私ハ幾度モ色々ノ建物ノ婦人宿舍カラ彼等ヲ
 追出シタ事ガアリマシタ。
 十二月十八日ノ午后一人ノ支那人ノ切ナル願ヒニ
 依リ吾々ノ安全地帯委員會ニ居タドイツ人スパー
 リング氏ト一詣ニ新住宅地區ニ行キマシタ。吾々
 ガ家ニ入ツタ時一階デ泣イテキル婦人ヲ見マシタ。
 ソシテ、調べタ結果彼女ハ強姦サレタノダト解リ
 マシタ。未ダ上ニ兵隊ガ一人居ルト聞イテ三階ノ
 室ニ上ツテユキマシタガソノ室ニハ錠ガ掛ラレテ
 アリマシタ。スパーリングト私ハ一詣ニ大聲デ叫

2227-5

ビ戸ヲタ、キマシタ。暫ラクシテ一人ノ日本兵が
 出テ來テ階段ヲ下リテユキマシタ。室ノ内ニハ一
 人ノ支那婦人ヲ殘サレテキマシタ。
 十二月二十日午後一支那人ノ顔ニ依リ、私ハ十カ
 十一ニナル小サナ少女ヲ病院ニ引取リマシタガ彼
 女モ日本兵ニ依リ強姦サレテキマシタ。
 病院カラ歸ヘツテ來ル時私ハモウ一ツノ家ヘ行キ
 マシタ。ソコデハ兵士ガ焚火ヲ通ヒマハシテ居
 リマシタ。私ハ二階デ三人ノ兵隊ヲ見タソシテ家
 カラ出テ行ツテクレト云ヒマシタ。ソコデ居アハ
 セタ支那人ガ一ツノ戸口ヲ指シマシタ。私ハソ
 ノ戸口ニ向ツテ突進シ室ノ内ニ入ツテ見ルト一人
 ノ日本兵ガ一婦人ヲ強姦シテキル室中デアリマシ
 タ。私ハ彼ニ怒鳴リ室ヲ立退カサシ建物カラ立去
 ル迄彼ノ跡ヲツケマシタ。同ジ朝ハ又モモウ一
 人ノ兵隊ヲ吾々ノ避難中心ヲ一ツ設ケテキタ場所
 ノ婦人宿舍カラ追ヒ出シマシタ。
 其ノ日多分其ノ日デアツタト思フガ田中總領事ハ
 日本高級指揮官ガ既ニ日本兵ガ其ノ様ナ行爲ヲ中
 止スル様ニ二ツノ命令ヲ出シタト私ニ語リマシタ。
 シカシ何等顯著ナ結果ハアリマセンデシタ。ナゼ
 ナラ暴行ハ依然トシテ減ラナカツタカラ
 十二月二十一日午後私ハ同市ニ居タ實際全部ノ外
 國人ヲ集メテ人道ノ名ノ下ニ一日毎日續ケラレル

227-6

家々ノ焼却ク事ヲ止メテモラフ様ニ日本當局者ニ宛テタ彼等ノ款願書ヲ日本領事館ニ提出ニ行キマシタ。火事ハ大抵目ニ見エマシタ。日本兵達ハ使徒傳道館ヤキリスト教男子青年會ノ幾ツカノ建物ヲ焼イタ如ク吾々監督傳道館ノ建物モ焼キマシタ。ソシテソノ他多クノ公共建物ヤ個人住宅ヲ焼キマシタ。會議ニ續イテ私ハ居殘ツテ數日前吾々ノ監督教會ノ避難中心地ノ一領處ヨリ十四名ノ群ニ入レラレテ拉致サレタ吾々支那傳道師ノ十五ニナル息子ノ事ニツイテ田中氏ト話シタ。ソシテ私ハ田中氏三次ノ様ヲ話シマシタ即テ同ジ日ニ通レ去ラレタ一人ノ男ガ約五日後歸ヘツテ來テ彼等ハ約一千名ノ若ト一諸ニ下關ノ河堤迄行進サセラレ其處デ機關銃デ撃タレタコト又此ノ男郎デ陸電外(外ハ電報)ハ地上ニ自ラ倒レテ辛ジテ助カツタ事ヲ語リマシタ。ソシテ又吾々ノ仲間ノ傳道師ノ息子ハ射撃ガ始マル前ニ群衆カラ外ヘ突キ出サレタ等ノ事ヲ此ノ男ハ私ニ語リマシタ。シカシソノ小供ハ一向歸ヘツテ來ズ田中氏ハ領事館附巡査ヲ派シ私ト一諸ニ小供ヲ搜シマシタ。巡査ハ小供ガ最後ニ見カケラレタト云フバンド(土堤)ノ近クニハ私ヲドウシテモ行カセヨウトシマセンデ彼ハ私ガ其處ヘ行ツタナラバ兵隊達ガ銃劍デ突刺シテシマフデアラウト云フノデシタ。兵ノ巡査ガ私ヲ連レテ行クノヲ拒ンダ場所ト云フノハ且ツテ火ヲ

2227-7

掛ケラレタ支那人ノ屍體ガ三ツノ山ニナツテキル
 ノヲ見タ場所デアリマシタ。
 同ジ會見ノ席上田中氏ハ私ニ當時南京ニ居タ實情
 ハ聞モナクモツト良イ實情ニ變ヘルデアラウ又事
 態ハ十二月二十四日迄ニハモツト落着デアラウト
 考ヘルト語リマシタ。シカシ私ハ十二月ニ於テ南
 京ノ情態ガ改善サレタ様ニハチツトモ思ヒマセシ
 デシタ。博士 (Dr. E. C. Chen, Yang) ト一語ニ私ハ
 個人的ニ南門ノ内ニアル門東 (Meng Dong) ト
 呼ベレル街ノ一區劃ニアル新聞路第七番地 (No. 7
 Sing Sing Road) ニナニガ起ツタノヲ調査シマシタ。
 私ノ調査ニ依レバコノ家ノ十三人ノ住人ノ内十一
 名ハ日本兵ニ依ツテ殺サレタ事ガ確リマシタ。
 一九三八年二月一日一人ノ若い少年ガ當時アーネ
 ストフオースター師ト私が留マツテキタ家ヘヤツ
 テ來マシテ日本兵ガ一人ノ少女ヲ追ヒカケ廻ハシ
 テキルト告ゲマシタ。吾々ハ彼ノ後ニツイテ約百
 ヤード先ニアル家ニ驅ケツケマシタ。吾々が入ツ
 タ時少女ノ父デアルト云ハレタ一人ノ支那人ガ一
 ツノ戸ヲ指示シ吾々ハソレヲナントカ開ケヨウト
 試ミマシタ。吾々がイクラ叫ンデモ返事ガナイノ
 デ吾々ハ身体ヲソレニブツケ本家ノ門ヲ壊シテシ
 マヒマシタ。室ノ内ニハ二名ノ日本兵ガ十五才ノ
 少女ト寢臺ノ上ニ居リマシタ。吾々ハ叫ビナガラ
 彼等ニ驅ケ寄リマシタ。一人ハ飛上ツテ彼ノビス

2227-8

トルト藥莢帶ヲツカムヤ急イデ逃ゲ去リモウ一人
ハ幾分降ツテキマシタガ頷イテ逃ゲマシタ。シカ
シソノ時ニハ既ニ少女ハ彼等ニ強姦サレテキマシ
タ。

本一九四六年六月二十五日自ラ誌ルス

ジョングマツクジ

以上ノ陳述ハ一九四六年六月二十五日東京ニ於テ
ジョングマツクジニ依リ私ノ面前デ署名、宣誓
セラレタ。